LOCAL NEWS

Though THE STAR is printed on the fastes eteam press in use south of Baltimore, its edition is so large at to require it to be put to press at an early hour; Advertisements, therefore, should be sent in before 12 o'clock m.; etherwise they may mot appear until the next day.

Notice .- District of Columbia Advertisement to be inserted in the Baltmore Sun are received at and forwarded from THE STAR Office.

THE INAUGERATION OF ABRAHAM LINCOUN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNI-

This important 4th day of March, 1861, dawned rather inauspiciously with leaden skies, and tornadoes of dust, which was leveled somewhat later by a slight fall of rain. As the morning ware on however, the skies brightened and the wind lulled, auguries noted with some complacence by those who pin their faith upon such omens. The streets thus early were crammed with pedestrians, ninety-nine faces out of one hundred, being those of strangers. The crowd in this city is undoubtedly larger by half than on any previous occasion of the sort, but the proportion of ladies is very much smaller. Of these arrivals it is safe to say that two-thirds are

THE ARRIVALS. From Saturday morning until this morning, the arrivals in this city have been so incessant that it would be impossible to give the list if the entire colums of the Star were devoted to it. A rough estimate of the numbers arriving at the leading hotels is subjoined: At Willards, the immens building was filled from cellar to roof. To satisfy those who would go nowhere else, the proprietors ordered 475 matresses to be laid at various points, including 114 in the Concert Hall, and then the demand was not satisfied. Allde from the hundreds of whom no account was given, the arrivals bere could not be much less five bundred up to 12 o'clock last night. At Kirkwoods', the demand was as great in proportion. The matress plan was also adopted for those who would stay in the hotel, and not less than a hundred and twenty were regularly entered, besides the host not accounted for At Browns', the arrivals since Saturday are over two hundred. The immense building was filled from top to bottom, all as completely cared for as possible under the circumstances. At the Na-tional was also another immense crowd. All was activity and haste with the attaches, from the proprietors to the boot blacks, and a continual buz of hundreds of voices from sunrize to sunrize. Here, as at Willards', hundreds of cots and matresses have been brought into service; occupying parlors and reception rooms. The entries since Saturday morning are not less than four hundred and twenty-five. Hundreds who have failed to get regularly quartered in hotols or boarding houses. have been favored with fair weather, and strolling about all night, catch a napin some secluded spo

THE SUNDAY BEFORE THE INAUGURATION. A day more un-Sabbath like than vesterday cannot well be imagined. A restless multitude of strangers filled the streets and swarmed about the hotels through the day and night, and at dusk the brilliantly lit up Capitol, with Senate flag flying, and the crowds pouring in that direction, bad a thorough week-day look. During the day swarms of dusty looking chaps, bearing carpetbags, wandered forlornly about the town looking "UNCLE ABE" DIDN'T GO TO CHURCH.

About ten o'clock vesterday morning there was a big gathering of people on Fourteenth street, in front of the private extrance to Willards' Hotel with the idea of getting a look at the President elect when he should emerge from that door to go to church. The jam by half-past ten had increased so much as seriously to impede travel upon the sidewalks, and the policemen stationed here had considerable difficulty in keeping a passage open for pedestrians. With each opening of the door there was a general twisting of necks, and all tall men of only moderately good looks were closely scanned as they passed out, but 11 o'clock came and passed, and no Uncle Abe. About this time it was whispered that Mr. Seward had just gone into parlor No. 6, and for a while it was hought that he would presently come out with Mr. Lincoln under his wing to escort him to church as on last Sunday. But as time passed it became probable that the visit of Mr. S. had another object, and the crowd melted away. Mr Lincoln was not visible during the day, and the hotel talk was that the finishing touches to the inaugural and the definite adjustment of the cabinet slate was the work on hand.

At night Mr. Lincoln rode to the Capitol and listened to the speech of Senator Crittenden. On Saturday afternoon Mr. Lincoln rode out in the new carriage lately presented to him from In the evening he received a large republican

delegation from Virginia, and afterwards dined with Gen. Scott. Saturday night a committee of Union members of the Virginia Convention had a protracted inter view with Mr. Lincoln. They addressed him in plain and emphatic language in behalf of the linion and the Coustitution. If the Cabine was to be of the radical Republican character which rumor gave it they assured him that they were hopeless, in view of the failure of Congress to pass some measure of compromise, to quiet the apprehension of their State. They desired to re-port to the Convention on Monday morning a message of peace from the President elect Mr. Lincoln assured them that the South would be protected in all its rights, but promised another nterview with them Sunday evening, before their departure, the result of which has not yet tran-

A PUGILISTIC NOTABLE. The crowd returning down town from their fruitless errand to see Mr. Lincoln go to church, had some compensation for their walk in meeting on the pave no less a personage than John Mor rissey, Esq , of puglistic renown, dressed de-murely in clothes of elerical black, and wearing stove-pipe hat not at all inclined to one side. In fact, as rumor goes, Mr. J. M is here a candi-fate for a snug post in the New York custom louse.

DUSTING THE ROUTE. Saturday night, about a hundred men, in small parties, were at work, unde the orders of Dr. Blake, Commissioner of Public Buildings, in removing the dust from the main avenue between the Capitol and the President's Mansion. The work was not completed that night, so extensive a one did it prove, but was entered upon again last night, and finished. Yesterday little heaps of mud and dust were piled in the carriage-way, awaiting the resumption of the work.

A TEMPERANCE CROWD. It is noticed by some of our bonifaces that the crowd of strangers now flooding the city, whether from the tightness of the times or the prevalence of Maine-law principles, do not liquor up to any appreciable extent. Probably such another "cold water army" was never assembled here. The hack drivers and porters also complain that the new-comers are mainly of the carpet-bag order. rely on "shank's mare" as a means of locomotion about town, and exhibit mental threes of the deepest on being called on to disburse a quarter ECCENTRIC VISITORS

Inauguration time inevitably brings to this city a number of oddish people, some decidedly crazy, and some about half-and-half. Where they burrow during the four years interval we know not, but as sure as Inauguration Day comes around, they are on hand here, bristling with eccentricities and idiosyncracies. Among these representatives of crazy-dom on the Avenue today, we notice a well-clad, not ill-looking man dark complexion, with bair and whiskers tread, singing in a low tone an air of most dole-ful minor strains. At times he elevates his arms to heaven, as if invoking aid from above, and anon throws out his clenched fists with a jerk, straight "from the shoulder," as if the embodi-ment of all he hated or feared were palpably be-

Another whose insanity is apparently of a re-igious character attracted great attention, and before and after the ceremonies held forth to quite crowd of listeners. He had been seen wandering about the streets for several days, usually followed by a troop of boys, who immensely enjoyed his edifying harangues. He was tolerably well clad, and generally carried his hat in one hand, orange facings and glazed fatigue caps. they maintained in order to keep the crowd from pressing too closely thereupon, until the inaugural ceremonies were concluded. To guard the while he gesticulated with the other. His hair was rather gray, his beard rough and irregularly shaven, and his voice full and commanding. He seemed to avoid the crowd, and generally walked to and fro in some retired place, speaking at the ton of his voice and gesticulating violently. To-day he was remarkably "eloquent," and pitched into things generally. His topic was the degeneracy of the age and the wickedness of rulers. He seemed to have an idea that the Government was in rebellion against God, and his favorite expression was, "I claim that my Lord has a right to rule over the land and all nations upon the face of this Globe." This he would repeat in a loud voice four or five times in the course of half an hour. He never addressed himself to his listeners, but seemed to be talking to some distant invisible seemed to avoid the crowd, and generally walked but seemed to be talking to some distant invisible person or persons, and when his listeners left him he did not seem to be conscious of their departure. As the day wore on he manifested much fatigue, and was finally lost in the crowd that surged about the Capitol.

ARRIVALS OF ROUGHS AND PLUGS. Yesterday Baltimore contributed ber full quota Yesterday Baltimore contributed her full quota of roughs and plugs, who came in by the curnicks and railroad, as they were enabled to travel. Their identity was soon demonstrated, for with their first drinks on reaching the city they began to beich out their rallying cries, notoriously Baltimorean. This morning a fresh squad came in, and they may cause some annoyance here before the city is well rid of them.

AL FRESCO TOILET ARRANGEMENT.

Among the picturesque features of the present raid upon Washington has been the odd expedients of the housies visitors to supply themselves

with hotel accommodations after a gipsey sort of their own. Thus hundreds have lodged at night upon market stalls and lumber piles, and in the morning have assembled at the public fountains to perform their toilets, dispensing with the luxury of soap for the time being, and using pocket-handkerchiefs of dubious purity in lieu of towels. THE OLD SOLDIERS.

Soldiers of 1812 met at the City Hall, numbering about one hundred and twenty, but as the major portion of them were old men and feeble, it was decided that they do not appear in the procession, not being able to stand the fatigue of the

SPECIAL DUTY ON THE HOUSE TOPS. The Washington Rifles were detailed for special duty, in full uniform, Capt. Balbach, Lieuts. Loeffler, Harp, and Ensign Miller, and 60 men. The special duty of this company was to occupy the tops of several prominent buildings along Pennsylvania avenue, in squads, and overlook the procession as it passed

SUBJECT TO ORDERS. The National Rifles, Capt. Schäeffer, Lieuts. Watkins, Davis and Webb, and sixty men in full uniform, remained at their armory subject to or-

THE ORDER OF PROCESSION. The procession formed at 9 o'clock this morning in front of the City Hall, and at 11 o'clock moved down by Lousiana avenue and up Pennsylvania avenue past Willards' Hotel up Fifteenth street, when it countermarched and halted on Pennsylvania avenue in front of the hotel. The entire column under orders then went to left face and the military presented arms.

AT WILLARDS'. Early in the forenoon the streets in the neigh-boahood of Willards' were crowded by a large and excited throng, all waiting to get a peep at the President elect. The President's Mounted Guard and the Georgetown Mounted Guard were stationed on Fourteenth street, their left resting on F street, and many amusing incidents occurred caused by the efforts of military gentlemen to keep back the "free and independent," who had come there to see, and were not to be foiled The crowd seemed to be in a very good humor, except when some official trespassed on what they consider their reserved right, when they did not hesitate to d-n them to an unlimited extent. About 11 oclock the military formed, and the hotel preented an animated appearance-every window

A little after 12 o'clock the word was passed along the line of the infantry on the avenue, and the cavalry on Fourteenth street, to present arms. This was handsomely done, when the President and President elect emerged from the lower (Fourteenth street) door of the hotel. They were warmly applauded, and from our position in front of the crowd we heard not a single remark offensive to the outgoing or incoming President. This argues well for the self respect of our citi-Mr. Buchanan looked, as usual, dignified and at his ease, and Mr. Lincoln seemed to bear his honors meekly, and to be not at all excited by the surging, swaying crowd which surrounded him. Mr. Buchanan's private carriage was first drawn up to the entrance, but from what we could learn of the moments going on we judge that the President elect preferred to make his appearance in an open carriage, where all could see him, as one was substituted for Mr. Buchanan's close carriage.

The President and President elect took their seats in the carriage, the military at a " present arms" and the band on the left playing "Hail to to the Chief." Senator Pearce and Senator Baker, of the committee of arrangements, having been seated in the same carriage, it moved out to its position in the line, being preceded by the company of Sappers and Miners, and flanked on the right by the Georgetown Mounted Guard and on the left by the President's Mounted Guard. There was some grumbling at this arrangement, as it was almost impossible to get a view of the President elect, which seemed to be the chief object in view with the majority of spectators.

The President and President elect having been received into line, turned to the right face and escorted them to the Capitol, moving in the following order:

THE MARSHALS. Marshal-in-Chief-Major B B. French. Aids to the Marshal-in-Chief-William Rahe, Robit I Stevens, of Cal., John W. Jones, Ira Goodenow. Clement L. West, Z. K. Pangborn, Isaac-Bassett, Nathan Darling, G. Alfred Hall, John P. Hilton. Reuben B. Clark, Maj. Thos. H. Bates, Gen. De Witt C. Clark.

Marshals-J. J Coombs, Lewis Clephane, Geo H. Plant, Albert G. Hall, James W. Deeble, S. A. H. McKim, W. Krzyzanowski, Jnc. L. Hayes, Foster Henshaw, Col. John S. Keyes, William Simpson, N. A. Thompson.

Assistant Marshals representing States and Territories-Lucius I Goodrich, Connecticut; A. H. Grimshaw, Delaware; Richard Chenery, California; John Wilson, Illinois; Solomon Meredith. Indiana; Henry S. Jennings, Iowa; Henry J. Adms, Kansae; Alexander Sneed, Kentucky; Samuel P. Brown, Maine; George N. Beale, Maryland Major Charles O. Rogers, Massachusetts; Colonel Charles Dickey, Michigan; W. S. King, Minnesota; Thomas J. Boynton, Missouri; General Jos. C. Abbott, New Hampshire; W. S. Pennington, New Jersey; Major Alanson Welch, New York; D. R. Goodloe, North Carolins; Joseph K Wing, Ohio, Dr. Thompson, Oregon; Theodore Adams Pennsylvania; E. J. Nightingale, Rhode Island Vermont; George Rye, Virginia; General L. E. Webb, Wisconsin; Henry A. Webster, Washington Territory; Colonel Nathaniel V. Jones, Utah Territory; Hon. S. H. Elbert, Nebraska Territory. Assistant Marshals-Martin Buell, A. Duvail, Jos. F. Hodgson, Geo. C. Harkness, Woodford Stone, S. V. Stillings, Job W. Angus, John Parsons, John Hines, T. B. Brown, V. Pulizzi, Wm. J. Murtagh, James Lynch, Jos. M. Cowell, Jos. P. Loughead, George R. Wilson, E. T. Chase, Henry M. Knight, G. A. Bassett, A. C. Richards, B. Franklin Guy, John Alexander, J. M. Lucas, Thomas Weaver, Edmund Flagg, C. M. Keyes, A. W. Fletcher, John M. Keating, James Kelley, J. L. Henshaw, George S. Kraff, J. F. Brandt, O. Marsh, Michael Homiller, Francis O. French, H. J. King, Phineas B. Tompkins, Lewis Parker, David P. Brown, Alexander Clements, W. W. Bassett, William Hendley, Charles C. Casey, Z C. Robbins, James Nokes, Dr. N. S. Lincoln, F. 1. Soule, Nathaniel C. Towle, Dr. W. E. Waters, Charles S. English, John T. Clements, Hanniba C Addison, E. E. White, Z Richards, Hugh G. Divine, Jacob Bigelow, John P. Einsfield, M. M. Ward, B. F. Wilkins, Edwin P. Bridges, A. J. Larner, W. B. Williams, Theodore Wheeler, Crowley, Joseph Heyse, Louis Baker, Amos Hunt, Isaac Strohm, S. J. Bowen, F. J. Seybolt, Sam'l Strong, Daniel Breed, W. C. Dodge, John H. Wise, R. C. Stevens, G. W. Garrett, A. Edson,

MARSHAL SELDEN'S AIDS. The aids of Marshal Selden, appointed with full police powers, were as follows: David Taggert, Pa.; Daniel D. Connover, N. Y.; Col. Lammon, Ill; Ransom Van Valkenberg, N. Y.; Dr. J. S. Smith, D. C.; Capt. Jas. Colter, N. Y.; Maj. Lewis, D. C.; George N. Beale, Md.; Charles W. Boteler, Jr., D. C.; Geo. M. Weaver, Pa.; W. L. Mehaff, Vr., Pa. S. D. C. et al. Mehaffey, Pa; S D. Castleman, D C; Thomas P. Morgan, D. C ; Mr. Abercomble, D. C ; Chas H. Uttermehle, D. C. These gentlemen were admitted inside the Capitol, and assisted in the laugural ceremonies.

Washington Light Infantry Battalion, Colonel Davis; Companies A, B. and C, Captains Lem. Towers, P. M. Dubant, and R. C. Stevens; Lieutenants Tucker, Powe s, Fisher, Lord, Williams, Cassin, Utermehle, and Clark, in full dress uniform, and looking more like soldiers than ever before, the companies being all full in numbers, and attracting much attention.

Henderson Guard, Capt. Foxwell, Lieuts. Rip-ley, Rodier, and Piggot. This is one of the new companies and numbers seventy-eight men, rank and file, but by reason of inability to procure uniforms at so short a notice, only turned out to-day with thirty men in the ranks. Their uniform is dark blue frock coat similar the new army regulation coat, light blue pants and artillery facings and glazed fatigue cap. They made a handsome

Company A, Union Regiment, Capt. Carring-ton, Lts. Shellcross, Curtis and Ward, number ing one hundred and fifteen rank and file, their new grey coats and pants showing them off finely.

Company B, Union Regiment, Capt. Kelly, Lieuts. Herbert and Hines, and fifty-four men. They were dressed in regular army overcoats, and clazed fatigue cape, and black pants with red

Company C, Union Regiment, Capt. Arno Lieuts. Garrett, Willett, and Baden, and thirtyeight rank and file. This company is lately formed, and is uniformed like company A, same Metropolitan Rifles, Capt. Nalley, Lts. Lewis and Chauncey, numbering seventy-four rank and file, their neat gray jackets and fatigue caps look-ing quite handsome, and their excellent drill, considering their recent organization being high-

y satisfactory. Turner Rifles, Capt Gerhard, Lts. Brown, Dilley, and Schamberger, seventy-five rank and file, their new uniforms and equipments showing finely, and their soldierly appearance making a de-cided impression. Washington Light Guard, Capt. S. A. H. Marks, Lieuts. McCathron and Altamus; 39 men,

rank and file. Their uniform is grey pants and costs with mixed red and orange facings, and grey fatigue caps with red tops.

Mechanics' Union Rifles, Capt. Rutherford,
Lieuts. Campbell and Brown, and Ensign Gould; 57 men, rank and file. Their uniform is blue fatique blouse, fatigue cap, and dark blue pants

with gold stripe.

Putnam Rides, Capt. Thistleton, Lieuts. Magrader, McElfresh, and Purcell; 55 men, rank

gruder, McElfresh, and Purcell; 55 men, rank and file. This company made a handsome appearance in their new uniforms, consisting of grey coat with orange facings, black pants with orange stripes, and glazed fatigue cap.

The Sappers and Miners, Lieut. Douane, Weltzel, and Tardy, and fifty-nine men.

President's Mounted Guard, Capt. Owen, Lieuts. Martin, Essex, and Benter, and fifty-five men. This company, together with the Georgetown Cavalry Company, Capt. Stuart, was assigned the special duty of fianking the carriages of the President and suite on the march from Williards to the scene of the inaugural ceremonies.

THE GEORGETOWN DIVISION. These troops, comprising a portion of the ist Georgetown Volunteer Battalion, presented a splendid appearance, and were under command Col. Richard S. Cox, of the 8th regiment of District of Columbia militia, with Lieut. Col. Hollingsworth and the following staff officers: Adjutant John B. Davidson and Surgeon Mackall. These officers were all mounted on fine horses, and were fully uniformed and equipped. Sergeant Major Boyd had a position at the left of the line. First in the line was the Potomac Light Infantry, Capt. McKenney, Lieuts. Davidson, Cruikshank, and Ridgely. This company was organized three or four years since, and is one of the best drilled companies in the District. The uniform is frock coat and pants, both of dark blue, the pants with light blue stripe, and a fatigue cap in unison with the whole. They numbered about 45 men in the ranks, not more than half the effective strength of the company. Their pioneer (Evans) looks every inch a man. They were preceded by 7 kettle drums.

The Carrington Home Guards, Captain Goddard, Lieutenants Waugh, Hutchins, and Barbour, numbered about 40 men, and with their uniform of army great coats, black pants with red stripe, and neat fatigue caps, presented a hand-some appearance. This is a new company, but the members are all able-bodied, robust citizens, and by their steady marching and soldierly appearance elicited warm praise from the spectators. Ensign McNeir carried the handsome flag presented to the company by the ladies of the Second

Ward. The Scott Rifles, Capt. J. Owens Berry, Lieuts. Burroughs, Lazenby and Owens, is a fine company of young men, with a neat uniform, comprising a dark blue jacket with orange trimmings, black pants with buff stripe and red cord, and dark blue cap with gold band and the figure 8 in front. 40 menwere in the ranks, and they marched well, and were much admired. It is one of the well, and were much admired. It is one of the new

The District of Columbia Rifles, Capt. Blunt, Lieuts. Harry, Green, and Lightfoot. This is the ew company organized at Tennallytown, and is their first appearance in uniform. They numbered about thirty-five men, all fine specimens of the genus homo, and with their bright blue coats and pants, the former with red trimmings, and the latter with red stripes, and neat fatigue caps,

they presented a fine appearance.

The Anderson Rifles, Company A, Capt. C. H Rodier, Lieuts. Mason, Krouse and Lipscomb occupying the second post of honor. This is one of the new companies, and we understand there is about 120 men enrolled. They had 65 men out, and their correct marching and the military precision of their movements were admired by all who saw them. The uniform is a dark gray hunting coat with red trimmings, black pants with

red stripe, and a handsome fatigue cap.

The Anderson Rifles, Company B, Capt. Fred W. Jones, Lieuts Drew, Orme and Hilleary. This was their first appearance in their new and tasteful uniform, which comprises a dark gray coat and pants, with red trimmings on the coat and red stripe on the pantaloons, and a fatigue cap to correspond. This, too, is a new company, but they march like veterans, and attracted much attention. About 40 were in the ranks.

The Georgetown Mounted Guard, Capt. Wm Steuart, Lieuts. Pickrell, Gough, and Linn This splendid company paraded about seventy-five men, and the soldierly bearing of the men and fine condition of the horses, led many to suppose they mere regulars. They came out at the head of the First Battalion of Georgetown Volunteers, and were then detailed as an escort for the President elect, flanking his carriage on the right The uniform is dark blue coat with brass buttons, light blue pants with buff stripe, and regulation hat. Ensign Godey carried the fine new flag o the company Next came the great car of the Republican As-

sociation, placed on the running gear of one of Vanderwerken's large omnibuses, with pyramidal seats culminating in center, from which rose a staff surmounted with a large gold eagle. From this eagle depends a canopy, which covers the top of the car. The sides were draped with red white and blue, and on each side was the word 'Constitution" in large red letters. From the rear of the car projected a flag-staff, from which floated the stars and stripes. In front of the driver's seat was the coat of arms of the United States, surmounted by appropriate drapery. The car was drawn by six white horses, with white covers, on each of which the word "Union" was inscribed in large red letters. In the car were the following little girls, each dressed in white, with laurel wreaths, two of them representing the Goddess of Liberty, and the others each bearing the coat of arms of a State or Territory :- Miss Virginia Jacobs, Martha Raley, Hannah Williams, Harriet S. Gordon, Mary S. Gordon, Jane S. Gordon, Etlen Grimes, Martha E. Milstead, Mary E. Milstead, Elizabeth Ann Marshal, Caroline Fish man, Emma Fishman, Margaret Goodwin, Emilie Fishman, Mary Herrity, Bell Garcia, Emma Slide, Maria Newman, Anna Newman, Lizzie Childress, Sarah Brown, Isabella Childress, Sarah Cronin, Margaret Cronin, Jane Miles, Lucy A. Miller, Mary Cassidy, Rosana King, Alice Avery, Cora V. Crampsey, Elizabeth R. Crampsey, Mary Noon, Anna Noon, Lucy V. Blanchard, Willie

Plant, Fiorence Kelly, Minana Hodges.
Republican Association and Wide-Awakes, numbering 500 men, the former designated by a silver button and the red-white-and-blue sprig, and the latter by a silver eagle on the lappel They were headed by Capt. Smith. New Hampshire, Vermont, and Massachusetts delegations, each wearing an evergreen sprig in the lappel of the coat. They were headed by Marshals Gen. J. C. Abbott, Gen H. H. Baxter,

and Major Rogers. The three States turned out about 250 men in the line, and, as one of them told us, confidentially, with "nary office-seeker amongst them." The New York delegation were headed by Marshal J. H. Hobart Ward. They wore badges of whi e satin with the words "New York" printed

thereon. They numbered about 250. California delegation, numbering 50 menheaded by a carriage surrounded by the California campaign flag, the Stars and Stripes, with a bust of Lincoln and Hamlin on it, and under the bottom stripe a white field, bearing the words, "Cal-ifornia true to the Union." The carriage contained F. Stanford, late republican candidate for Governor of California; D. W. Cheeseman, I leut. Governor do.; S. H. Parker, ex-State Senator; Samuel Gamage, high private; and Master Willie Gamage, native Californian, bearing the flag abovementioned. Their marshal was Mr. Richard Chenery

The Virginia delegation, one hundred strong bearing the U.S. flag. with the name of the State printed across, it, and under the command of heir marshal, Mr. George Rye.

THE APPEARANCE OF THE STREETS. Never in the history of Washington was so immense a crowd of spectators seen on Pennsylvania avenue. From the Treasury to the Capitol, on both sides of the Avenue, from the building line to the curb-stone, myriads were packed in solid mass, in incalculable numbers. Every available window, and balcony, and house-top near the Avenue and on it was full of human forms and faces, till no room remained to stand or sit. THEY HAVE MUSIC IN THEIR SOLES.

Perhaps the oddest incident of the day was the following: As the civic portion of the procession passed up the avenue, there was noticed a singular sound, not easily describable-a sharp, cracking, rasping sort of detonation, at regular intervals of perhaps three seconds. The police, on the alert for air guns and other implements of assassination, walked up and down the line completely puzzled. The locale of the peculiar noise soon became narrowed down to the New England delegation, and pretty soon the facts of the case came out, creating no little amusement all around. It seems that the New England folks wear "pegged" boots and shoes pretty generally, and this season with extra heavy soles on account of the deep snows. Coming South, the unusual heat and dry-ness of the atmosphere here has shrunk the peg-timber in their foot-gear excessively, occasioning general squeaking with every movement, swelling in the aggregate, when the delegation was keeping step in line, to a volume perceptible in the pauses of the Marine Band for several blocks. "Treasons" and "stratagems" cannot be chargeable on men with so much music in their soles, (Shakspeare,) and perhaps they don't care a darn for the "spoils" either.

GUARD FOR THE PLATFORM.

The National Guard battalion, Col. J. A. Tait seembled at their armory at 9 a. m , and after going through the manual in a first-class manner. paraded through the avenue to the Capitol. Arrived there, they were formed in close order about the platform on the east portico, which position they maintained in order to keep the crowd from immediate neighborhood of the President during the ceremonies was the special duty of this bat-

THE CLOSING HOURS OF CONGRESS. The doors of the Capitol were guarded by a strong force of special police, who admitted none except members, officers of the House and Senate, and ladies. When the reporters of the House charged on the police and passed in, about every third man about the doors suddenly became a reporter, and the expose of the ignorance of some was exceedingly refreshing. No persons were admitted into the galleries of the House, so Congress had its closing shouts and yells of "Mr. Speaker," &c., all to itself. A few disconsolate ladies watched from the windows of the passages around the galleries the forming of the militar companies in front of the platform, and while away their time in listening to the half audible confusion in the Hall

Mr. Geo. Stacy, an enterprising photographer from New York, having obtained permission, had erected a stand in the east grounds of the Capitol, about an hundred yards from the scene of the inauguration, from the summit of which he had mounted an immense photographic lens, and during the ceremonies was busily engaged in taking impressions of the crowd.

THE PICTURE MACHINE.

THE PLATFORM was erected on a level with the first broad steps of the portice of the east front of the Capitol, and extended out to the base step. It was provided with seats for some three bundred persons, (which were occupied by the Cabinet, Diplomatic Corps, Penators, Representatives, Supreme Court, ladles,

etc.,) and standing room in the rear for about twice as many more. This, of course was the great point of attraction, and consequently everybody sought during the morning, to obtain a position there—and some tall struggling was made for the favorite places.

THE ENCLOSED WALE. As usual on such occasions, when the assembling in the immediate vicinity of the principal point of attraction of an immense throng of curious spectators renders a passage through utterly impossible, an euclosed walk was constructed several days prior to the inauguration from the street on the north side of the Capitol to the north entrance door of the new Senate wing, a distance of some two hundred feet, through which the President elect, the President and the Supreme Court, di-plomatic corps, etc., passed into the building, and from thence into the Senate chamber.

THE CEREMONIES AT THE CAPITOL. Crowds gathered about the Capitol early this morning, and retained their position there through all the hours until the arrival of the procession, lest they should lose the opportunity of a footing within hearing and seeing distance of Mr. Lincoln during the delivery of the Inaugural.

The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened.

The doors of the Senate Chamber were opened at 11 o'clock a. m., for the admission of Senators and others entitled to admission, as Ex-Presidents and Vice Presidents, Chief Justice Taney and the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court. Dip-lomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, and Ex-Members of either branch of Congress, and Mem-bers of Congress elect, Officers of the Army and Navy who, by name, have received the thanks of Congress, Governors of States and Territories of the Union, and Ex-Governors of States, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, and the Assistant Postmaster General; the Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasurer, Commissioner, Judges, the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, and the Reporters in the Senate. These were all be admitted at the north door of the Capitol. The families of the Diplomatic Corps, who were out in brilliant force, en-tered at the same door of the Capitol, and passed

thence to the diplomatic gallery.

Seats were placed in front of the Secretary's table for President Buchanan and Mr. Lincoln, and, on their left, for the Com-mittee of Arrange The venerable Chief Justice Taney and the Asociate Justices of the Supreme Court were seated on the right of the Chair; and the Diplomatic

Corps, en costume, with the Heads of Depart-ments, to the left of the Chair. To the right and left of the main entrance were Officers of the Army and Navy, Governors of States and Territories of the Union, Ex-Governors of States, Assistant Secretaries of Departments, and the Assistant Postmaster General, Comptrollers, Auditors, Register, and Solicitor of the Treasury, Treasurer, Commissioners, Judges, and the Mayors of Washington and Georgetown, Members of Congress occupied seats to the left of the Chair. The galleries were reserved exclusively for ladies, and the display thereabout was of flower-garden brilliancy.

The Rotunda was closed, and the entrances t the Capitol generally were kept as tight as wax. On the arrival of the President and President elect they entered by the north door of the north wing of the Capitol, and proceeded to the Presi The Vice President elect was accompanied

to the Capitol by a member of the Committee of Arrangements, and conducted into the Vice Presdent's room, and afterwards into the Senate Chamber, where the oath of office was be adminstered to him by the Vice President. The Diplomatic Corps and Justices of the Supreme Court entered the Senate Chamber a few ninutes before the President elect. After a short pause, those assembled in the Senate Chamber proceeded to the platform on the central portico of the Capitol, in the following

The Marshal of the District of Columbia. The Supreme Court of the United States. The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

The Committee of Arrangements. The President of the United States and the Predent elect. The Vice President and the Secretary of the

Senate The Members of the Senate. The Diplomatic Corps Heads of Departments, Governors of States and Territories, the Mayors of Washington and

Georgetown, and other persons who had been admitted into the Senate Chamber On reaching the front of the portico, the President elect took the seat provided for him in the front of the platform. The President and the Committee of Arrangements occupied a position in the rear of the President elect.

Next in the rear of these the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court occupied the seats on the left, and the Vice President, Secretary and Members of the Senate those on the right

The Diplomatic Corps occupied the seats next in the rear of the Supreme Court. Heads of Department, Governors, and Ex-Governors of States and Territories, and Ex-Members of the Senate, Ex-Members, and Members, and Members elect of the House of Representatives in the rear of the Members of the Senate. All being in readiness, the oath of office was administered to the President elect by the Chief

Justice with much solemnity; and on the conclusion of the President's address, the Members of the Senate, preceded by the Vice President, Secretary, and Sergeant-at-Arms, returned to the Senate chamber, and the President, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, proceeded to the President's House.

THE INAUGURAL. Shortly after 1 o'clock p. m., Mr. Lincoln commenced delivering his Inaugural Address in a clear voice, reading from printed copy, interspersed with numerous manuscript interlineations.

Fellow-citizens of the United States :- In com-pliance with a custom as old as the government tself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take, in your presence, the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, to be taken by the President "before he enters on the execution of his office." I do not consider it necessary at present for me

to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a republican administration their property and their peace, and personal security, are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that "I have no purpose directly or indirectly, to interfere with the insti-tution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so." Those who nominated and elected me did so with full knowledge that I had made this, and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform, for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves, and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now

read : "Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domes. tic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to the balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the awless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments; and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming Administration I add, too, that all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause—as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitu-tion as any other of its provisions: "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into

another, shall, in consequence of any law or regu-lation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming

of what we call fugitive slaves; and the intention

of the law-giver is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution-to this provision as much as any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clauses "shall be delivered up," their oaths are unanimous Now, if they would make the effort in good temper.could they not, with nearly equal unanimity, frame and pass a law, by means of which to keep good that manimous oath? There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by national or by state

authority; but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequence to him, or to others, by which authority it is done. And should any one, in any case, be content that his oath shall go unkept, on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept?

Again, in any law upon this subject, ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not, in any case, surrendered as a slave? And might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in

the several States?" I take the official oath to-day, with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws, by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced,

do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to, and abide by, all those acts which stand un-repealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held to be uncon-

It is seventy-two years since the first inaugura ion of a President under our national Constitu tion. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens, have, in succession dministered the executive branch of the govern ment. They have conducted it through many perils; and, generally, with great success, Yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulty. A disruption of the Federal Union heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted.

I hold, that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed, in the fundamental law of all national overnments. It is safe to assert that no govern ment proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution, and the Union will endure forever—it being impossible to destroy it, except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract merely, can it, as a contract, be peaceably unmade, by less than all the parties who
made it? One party to a contract may violate
it—break it, so to speak; but does it not require
all to lawfully rescind it?

Descending from these general principles, we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was formed in fact, by the Articles of Association in 1774. It was matured and continued by the Declaration of Inde pendence in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetually the Articles of Confederation in 1778. An finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution, was to form a more perfect union."

But if destruction of the Union, by one, or by a part only, of the States, be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before, the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that no State, upo ts own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union,-that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void; and that acts of violence, within any State or States, against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary or revolution-

ary, according to circumstances.

1 therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a imple duty on my part; and I shall perform it, so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or, in some authoritative manner, direct the contrary. I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself.

In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed o violence; and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy, and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties and imposts; but beyond what may be necessary for hese objects, there will be no invasion,-no using of force against or among the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States, in any interior locality, shall be so great and so universal, as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so ir ritating, and so nearly impracticable with all, 1 deem it better to forego, for the time, the uses of such offices.

selled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed, unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exi-gency, my best discretion will be exercised, according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny; but if there be such, I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak?

Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, and its hopes, would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step, while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to, are greater than all the real ones you fly from? Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake?

All profess to be content in the Union, if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right, plainly written in the Constitution, has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach to the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly-written provision of the Consti-tution has ever been denied. If, by the mere force of numbers, a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly-written constitutional right, it might, in a moral point of view, justify revolu-tion—ceriainly would, if such right were a vital one. But such is not our case. All the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them, by affirmation and negotiation. guarantees and provisions, in the Constitution that controversies never arise concerning them But no organic law can ever be framed with

provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by national or by State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say.

From questions of this class spring all our con troversies, as we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease. There is no other alternative; for continuing the Government, is acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority, in such case, will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which, in turn, will divide and ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be con-trolled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two bence, arbitrarily secode again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it. All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this

Is there such a perfect identity of interest among the States to compose a new Union, as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does, of necessity, fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible; the rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissable; so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despot sm in some form is all that is left.

I do not forget the position assumed by some that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court; nor do I deny that such de-cisions must be binding in any case, upon the parties to a suit, as to the object of that suit, while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other de-

partments of the Government. And while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be over-ruled, and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by the decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, having, to that extent, practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal

Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political pur

One section of our country believes slavery i right, and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the Constitution, and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well inforced perhaps, as any law can be in a community where the moral sense of the peo-ple imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in other cases, and a few break over in

This, I think cannot be perfectly cured; and would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction, in one section; while fugitive slaves now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all, be

the other.
Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective claims from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A busband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence, and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face; and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible then to make that intercourse more satisfactory, after eparation than before?

Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always; and when, after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions, as to terms of intercourse, are again upon you.

This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right of amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember or over-throw it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended. While I make no recommendation of amendments, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exer-cised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself; and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it.
I will venture te add that to me the convention

mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendmode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or reject propositions originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or approve. I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment, however, I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose, not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that, holding such a provision to now be implied constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this also, if they choose; but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present Government, as it came to his hands, and to transmit it, unimpaired by him, to his

and irrevocable

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present difficulties, is either party without faith of being in the right? If the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the North, or on yours of the North, or on yours of the North. of the North, or on yours of the South, that truth and that justice will surely prevail, by the judg-ment of this great tribunal, the American people. By the frame of the government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power to do mischief; and have, with equal wisdom, provided for the return of that little to thier own hands at very

short intervals. While the peple retain their virtue and vigi-lancer no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you, in hot haste, to a step which you will never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time; but no good object can be frustrated by it.

Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied, hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, christianity, and a firm reliance on Him, who has nevertyet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the

best way, all our present difficulty. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow-country men, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect, and defend" it.

I am loth to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though pession may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of mem ory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of their nature.

THE RETURN FROM THE CAPITOL As soon as the inauguration ceremonies were concluded, the Military, with the Marshals, Assistant Marshals, and Aids, as a final ceremony. escorted the President and his attendants to the Executive Mansion.

ON THE WATCH FOR ASSASSING. Though the reports that an attempt would be made to shoot Mr. Lincoln while delivering his inaugural was not seriously credited, it was thought advisable to omit no precaution to frustrate any such plot; and, accordingly, the police in front of the Capitol were noticed preventing the assem-bling of any suspicious looking individuals in

INCIDENTAL. The day has passed off with no disturbances or incidents of moment. A few drunken men tried to obstruct the pasange of the military by crowding into the street, one of the party, a German, struck a horse of the

compact masses by passing amongst them ever

Mounted Guard with a cane, which was noticed by Captain Owen, who instantly threatened to smash his face in if he did not leave. The fellow slunk away like a whipped dog into his little gang of rowdies.
At Tuirteenth street, a drunken party, who claimed to be Virginians, made insulting re-marks to the Virginia delegation, and one of them proposed three cheers for the Southern Con-

federacy, which he tried by himself, but only got through with one. The buge car of the Republican Association broke down near the corner of Third street this morning on its way to join the line of procession but was set up again in time to fall into line with its freight of little misses on the return of the procession from Willards' Hotel. Fortunately no one of the numerous party in the car were injured

by the accident. Among the incidents of the day was the circulation by French & Richstein of lithographs of "Uncle Abe," damp from the press—a good likeness, with the new crop of whiskers sported by the new President brought out in fine relief.

SMART DETECTIVES The Baltimore and Philadelphia detectives brought on here to spot rogues visiting this city for plunder at inauguration time, seems to have confined their labors chiefly to sampling liquous at our drinking shops, etc. A drunken party of them entered a well-known cyprian establishment on Thirteenth street, south of the avenue, last night, pioneered by one of our own police, and possibly they quartered for the night. The city, we presume, will foot the bills.

PICKPOCKETS AT WORK .- Notwithstanding the arrangement to protect strangers and citizens against thieves and pickpockets, it seems a few of the professional slipped into the city through the fingers of the vigilant special detectives, or otherwise, and have been operating successfully. Thursday night, a gentleman from New York had his pocket picked at the Odd Fellows' Hall, of about seventy or eighty dollars. Saturday, a gentleman had his pocket-book, containing \$100, abstracted from his pocket while in the omnibus, going from the Capitol to the First Ward.

Deans" continues to be the card at the theater with Miss Gougenhelm as the heroine of the piece. It was superbly performed on Saturday night, and kept the audience entirely absorbed, and upon the conclusion of each thrilling scene bursts of apclause testified to the ierful truthfu the representation. It is to be repeated to-night, followed by a laughable afterpiece.

OUR READERS will be pleased to learn that the admirable Durez & Green troupe will continue their performances at Odd Fellows' Hall another week. Those who have not witnessed their side-spiliting exhibitions will doubtless appreciate and improve this opportunity

ALL STRANGERS and visitors are invited to call at French & Richsten's No. 278 Pennsylvania av., near Kirkwood House, and supply themselves with cheap Books, Stationery, and news of Wash ington and Public Buildings. Each person presented with a view of our National Capitol. It

THE INAUGURATION BALL -The ball-room was lit up on Saturday evening for the inspection of the managers, and the result, with the flood of light from the superb chandeliers poured through the spacious and tastefully decorated hall, was truly magnificent. The display was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen.

PHOTOGRAPHS of the present Congress; also, all the prominentmen of this country; for sale at Whitehurst's Gallery, 434 Pennsylvania avenue. See likeness of Prince of Wales and suite. Also, photograph in oil and water. Album Carda,

Don't Forcer the ball of Companies A and B. Washington Light Infantry, to some off to-night at their new armory. A grand time is anticipated by the knowing ones connected with the arrangements.